Undergrad unit ceiling drops

By Ruth Denburg

Undergraduate students at SF State will only be able to take up to 16 units next semester instead of the 19 units now allowed.

The limit is being applied to give more students an opportunity to register in classes they need.

Increased enrollment and reduced budget have made the action necessary, said Harold Einhorn, associate vice president of Academic Affairs Office.

The normal class load for graduate students remains 12, the maximum 15.

"A Disaster"

"I think it's a disaster," said Daniel Feder, dean of Academic Planning. Feder thinks the limit is largely due to the "Reagan budget and the Nixon economy."

The college always overadmits students, predicting a certain percentage won't register.

"We're now overenrolled by 1400 students," said Gary Hammerstrom, Director of Admissions.

"We admitted on a basis before the economy changed," Feder said. "More students stayed on because of the economy situation. . .no jobs are available."

Graduate student and credential candidate quotas are being reduced. About 500 applications will have to be turned back, said Hammerstrom.

Supply and Demand

"We were still lacking available classes after cutting down the number of students so we had to limit the number of units," said Einhorn.

"It's a case of supply and demand," Einhorn said. "We have more students than facilities to handle them," he added.

"We hope this is just a temporary position," said Fred Reddell, acting for the Dean of Admissions. "We'll know at the end of the second week of the semester if the policy can be relaxed," he explained.

"If classes do fill, there's nothing much we can do but continue the policy in the spring," said Einhorn.

Students will receive a card notifying them of the 16 unit maximum along with their registration papers. They are urged to plan their programs accordingly.

PHOENIX

Vol. 8 No. 9 | *San Francisco State College* | *April 22, 1971* | *20 Pages*

1-month AS birth clinic OK

By Maureen McGinnis

The Associated Students has received permission to establish a proposed birth control clinic at the Ecumenical House, 190 Denslowe Dr., until May 31. About $1,000 of student funds would be needed for equipment and an additional $10.00 an hour for each doctor.

Judy Bloomberg, AS director of student affairs said the clinic, which will operate for one month, was proposed due to the lack of adequate information and assistance provided by the Student Health Center.

Ideally the AS want a campus facility where students can be examined and pills dispensed. The Health Center wants to set up a more comprehensive program including counselling.

Dr. Eugene Bossi, director of the Health Center, said, "We now provide family planning counselling and fit diaphragms. Occasionally birth control pills are issued."

Follow-Up

Ordinarily the Health Center will not dispense pills since it is often necessary for patients to receive follow-up medical attention.

"Things are a little bit fouled up," Dr. Bossi said. "They (AS) are not getting our message as clear as we want them to get it."

The message seems to be that the Health Center is in the process of reorganizing itself in the area of family planning.

Dr. Bossi admits the Health Center has been inconsistent in its treatment of students who want assistance in family planning.

Dr. Evelyn Ballard, who is supervising the reorganization said, "We have been giving contraceptives but we want to concentrate on broader services—all areas of family planning."

Unsatisfied

Dr. Ballard said some students who were coming in for advice and help are unsatisfied because some doctors, believing contraceptives are morally wrong, would not treat them.

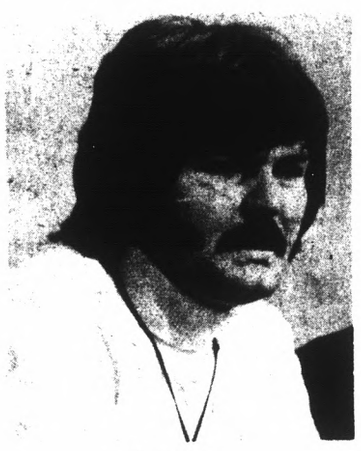
The reorganization will allow students to see doctors who are willing to counsel and treat them.

Miss Bloomberg said it would be "stupid" to put out that much money for only a month. "The AS will keep trying to work something out with the Health Center while planning for their off-campus clinic.

Presidential candidates

James Campbell

Bradley Fleetwood



Ken Maley

Steve McCort

Election time again

59 seek 22 AS seats

By Robert Hollis

The annual SF State exercise in indifference—the Associated Students elections—is scheduled for next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

If past years are any guide, somewhere between 1700 and 1800 students will choose among 59 candidates to fill 22 positions in student government. Only one in ten students is likely to vote.

Mike Abrams, AS election chairman, said he doesn't expect a greater voter turnout than last year. The 16,000 students who probably won't vote apparently don't care how AS spends the $5.00 each quietly pays each semester.

This year's AS budget is $232,000.

The results of last year's election show how few votes are cast and the incredibly small number necessary to win.

President Jon Twichell won the top spot in AS government with 686 votes, 14 more than runner-up Henry Izumizaki.

1 Vote Wins

Mike Grimes won the AS vice president post with 782 votes, 36 more than his nearest rival.

Incredibly, Mike Piellusch won the education representative spot with exactly one vote. That one vote was a write-in. No one was running for the post.

The same thing could happen again this year. No candidate has filed for Ethnic Studies representative and only one person has filed for two positions open as sophomore representative.

Conceivably, a voter could write in a name for either posi-

Continued on Page 3A

Five battle for AS top spot

By Beverly Sawyer

Five students, James Campbell, Bradley Fleetwood, Ken Maley, Steve McCort and Robert De La Torre, are running for Associated Students President in political parties with names like United Students and Rhinoceros.

Bradley Fleetwood, 27, a marketing major, said, "I'm interested in the overall welfare of the students."

Fleetwood plans to continue some of the programs, such as the Child Care center, that have already been initiated by the AS.

"I don't think a whole new group of programs should be brought in and all the old ones dropped," said Fleetwood.

"Child care is such a burden on married students. It keeps a lot of people from going to school.

"I'm really interested in holding office," said Fleetwood. "It's no prank or joke. I'm serious."

Involvement

James Campbell, 22, an economics major, said, "I think the present government serves the students, but fails to involve the students. I would want to use the present government as a foundation to serve the students and involve the students."

Campbell, who has been a student at SF State since 1967, said the AS should initiate projects that involve students. "Of the programs I would initiate, the first would be helping students to organize around issues that they're most concerned about: end to the war, welfare or the legalization of marijuana."

Ken Maley, 25, is currently speaker of the AS legislature.

"For the first time in three years, there has been an effective student government," said Maley, an English and geology major.

Maley said his would not be an incumbent administration, but that successful programs will not be dropped if he is elected.

"I think next year one of our priorities should be a strong tutorial program," Maley said.

Steve McCort, the 28-year-old Liberal Circle candidate, said the priorities of his administration would be ecology, the child care center, abolishment of the draft and an end to the war in Vietnam.

"We have the largest slate running," said McCort. "We picked responsible and intelligent individuals. They seem to be people who are responsive to the needs of other people."

The fifth presidential candidate, Robert De La Torre, could not be reached for an interview by presstime.

Campbell is a Rhinoceros candidate, Maley is running on the United Students Party ticket, McCort is with the Liberal Circle Party and both Fleetwood and De La Torre are independent candidates.

Saturday peace march -- great expectations

By Linda Yee

Saturday's massive peace march through San Francisco will attract national attention for more reasons than just the number of marchers and entertainers involved. The "hard hats" will be there too.

The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) expects a turnout greater than the approximately 300,000 people who marched here in November, 1969.

This time, in addition, the mass demonstration is endorsed by such labor organizations as the United Auto Workers, Longshoremen, Teamsters and Electrical Workers.

NPAC has called for peaceful mass demonstrations nationwide to promote immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam and an end to the draft.

But the national focal points will be huge marches in San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

The reason for the increase in labor support for anti-war demonstrations is that "people are damned violently opposed to the war, and we're becoming impatient," said a NPAC spokesman.

On April 19, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors voted 5-3 to support the march.

This march, said NPAC, will unite GIS, Women's Lib contingents, Third World marchers, students and the anti-war public in a gesture to end the war.

Friday night there will be a "pray-in" at Grace Cathedral to honor GIs who have died in Indochina.

A similar peace service will be held in Washington Friday night.

The marchers will gather at

Continued on back page

War and Peace

-- a special section inside this week's Phoenix

Opinion poll's results are in

By Bill Arnopole

Do you remember those student opinion polls you were asked to fill out while waiting in line during registration? Well, the answers have finally been tabulated.

For some people, the surveys were just something to pass the time. For one person, the 115 questions were too much. He stopped after number 33 and wrote, "My hands are too cold to complete this form."

Others answered questions like number eight—What, if any, racial, ethnic, or cultural group do you identify with?—with answers such as "Alice's Restaurant, freak, human race, homo sapiens, and me."

One female responded to the question asking if she would be willing to pay an additional $1.50 for a child care center by saying, "Not willingly. I don't support others' breeding habits."

The survey was conceived in the fall of 1970 in Soc. 194, Advanced Social Research, as a group research project.

Tom Ryther, head of the Center for Social Research, said, "This is the largest sample I've ever heard of for 18,000 people. Most people would be happy with 150-200 responses. We got nearly 4600."

What the answers showed may

Continued on back page

7,000 grade changes swamp Registrar

By John Cherry

Grades of "incomplete" may be welcomed by students as extensions of time to complete course work, but to the Registrar's Office they mean hours of extra work.

Registrar Kris McCluskey says her office has been swamped with some 7,000 grade changes, the majority altering incompletes to letter grades. Each grade change must be recorded by hand because the computer which records original grades is not big enough to handle the changes.

10,000 Incompletes

Some 10,000 incompletes were given out last semester, and grade changes are still coming in. Students have until the end of this semester to finish incomplete work.

Mrs. McCluskey hopes to be caught up by then, but she isn't certain it can be done. Four staff members are working nearly full time on the job.

Withdrawals

In addition to the incompletes, the registrar has received many requests for "retroactive withdrawals". This involves changing grades of "D" or "F" to "withdrawn" for students who say they withdrew from a class but for some reason didn't get it recorded correctly.

The office has been "lenient" about these cases, Mrs. McCluskey said.

Students whose professors have sent in grade changes should mention this when requesting transcripts to make sure the change is entered before the transcript is sent.

Editorial page moved

The Phoenix editorial page moves today to Page 2, Section B, the special tabloid addition on the war in Vietnam

Lee Zigler, president of the National Association for Foreign Students, spoke at Wednesday's International Education Day Ceremony.

'Foreign Student Day': role of international education told

SF State observed April 21 as International Education Day, along with the other 18 California state colleges.

President S. I. Hayakawa said in a proclamation that the college regards international education as a vital element in its educational mission.

About 100 students—mainly foreign students—gathered in front of the Speakers' Platform and celebrated the birth of International Education Day. Six speakers, including John Edwards, executive vice president, appeared and emphasized the value of international education.

"With this ceremony, we celebrate human love—whatever races are concerned," he said. "Along with the AS, we will help foreign students on our campus to pursue their academic careers."

He said administration is strongly against Governor Ronald Reagan's budget on foreign students' tuition increase and promised that the administration will help them fight the increase.

Foreign students have campaigned to maintain their tuition at $600 a year. Reagan plans to increase it to $1,100 per year by next fall.

'Less Morality'

"The action of tuition increase is of less morality, less responsibility to foreign students and their countries," said Edwards.

Despite cold and windy weather, the audience was enthusiastic. Other speakers included Lee Zigler, president of the National Association for Foreign Students; Philip Evans, director of the San Francisco Branch of the Institute for International Education; Blanche Moore, of the U.S. Department of State, Reception Center; and Harry Freeman, SF State student counselor.

Kishore Kripalani, chairman of the Council of Foreign Students, said the purpose of International Education Day was to proclaim "the values of international education to higher education in California State."

"Few American students were at the meeting," he said. "We should make them aware of the values of international education, because they can be better prepared for political and intellectual leadership through international education.

"It is a really big movement at this particular situation," he said. "The committee on International Education Day will also seek ways to maintain current tuition levels for foreign students."

The committee, which has a center in Fresno State College, is also preparing a petition drive throughout the 19 state colleges, Kripalani said.

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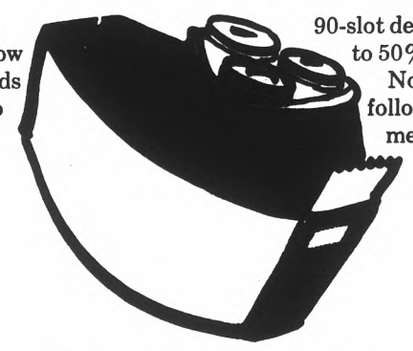

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS

1971 SPRING ELECTION

Vote April 26, 27, 28

Hear the candidates speak!

when: Friday, April 23, at noon
where: Speaker's platform near commons

Dr. Kolker, president of Raymond College, will be the guest speaker on Friday

Sidney Hook

Conservative's campus view

Price of 'student anarchy'

By Linda Yee

Academic freedom today is being threatened by "fanatical extremist students who disrupt campuses," said Dr. Sidney Hook, educator, author and driving spirit.

Hook spoke last Friday in the Main Auditorium to a receptive, but small, crowd of faculty, students, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, and Dr. William F. McCall, new member of the Board of Trustees.

The greatest danger to academic freedom comes from within. "A campus should be where the winds of doctrine flow freely," he said.

He felt the state could not resolve the educational problems, but only faculty and administration can return universities to their primary functions in education.

His voice, most recently, has been raised in the castigation of "student anarchy."

The 68-year-old conservative from New York City said there is a distinction in the term "academic freedom," which is the freedom to teach and the freedom to learn.

The phrase "all power to the people," he said, represents the "quintessence of democracy."

He argued that it does not necessarily mean power to the people, but that all power must be accountable to the people.

Hook spoke of the "hero and the masses." referring to political leaders today.

"Hero" was defined by Hook as the eventful and event-making man.

There are two kinds of "great men" in history, he said. The first are the men and their positions, and the decisions they must make. The second is the man who picks his forces to influence the masses.

Hook, the former head of the All-University Department at New York University, disagreed with philosopher Herbert Spencer's views on social determinism.

Spencer's view, he said, was that in history, necessity has always found its way in biological determination.

This means somebody else would have been born with the thoughts of great men such as Stalin even if Stalin himself had not existed.

Hook argued heroes are of thought and action, and "revolutions today are made by leaders and not the starving people."

"Great men are an experience of the times, and are a result of complex social forces produced by social changes," he said.

In an interview before his noontime speech, Hook said he had set up the University Center for Rational Alternatives, which has chapters on different campuses and is devoted to three propositions:

* there is no room on any campus for violence.
* all educational problems can be settled by rational means.
* academic freedom.

Hook's appearance was sponsored by the Chancellor's Office of the California State Colleges. His topic was "Academic Freedom and Academic Anarchy," which is also the title of his latest book.

The short, slight professor of philosophy has taught at New York University since 1927 and once worked with educational innovator John Dewey.

Biblarz not rehired in Soc Dept. brouhaha

By Carol Jessen

Arturo Biblarz, a self-proclaimed revolutionary communist, will not be rehired at SF State.

"The reason they're not rehiring me is because they don't want someone who is concerned and active in fighting racism in this school," said Biblarz.

Biblarz, a sociology professor, was hired on a one-year basis, replacing a faculty member on leave. He was one of 16 applicants for two permanent positions open in the Sociology Department.

Responding to Biblarz's charge that he wasn't rehired because of his membership in the Progressive Labor Party, John Kinch, chairman of the Sociology Department, said, "I think his political beliefs have nothing to do with it. However, his attacks on one of his colleagues had an influence on the votes."

Biblarz had distributed leaflets accusing Peter Garabedian of racism. Garabedian teaches criminology at SF State, and this, said Biblarz, supports the "racist" position of police in society.

Kinch said Biblarz will have difficulty finding another job because other faculties are sensitive to personal attacks on them.

"My job is not very important," said Biblarz. "The important thing is that other people want to support people who are fighting racism. Students and working people are the main base of support I can get," he told a KSFX reporter.

Biblarz declined to speak to the Phoenix because he said the last article written about him was distorted.

Following a noontime rally at the speakers' platform on April 16, 25 students and Biblarz marched up to the office of the Sociology Department.

After 20 minutes of chanting "rehire Biblarz—fight racism," they discovered the office empty.

They returned to the Commons to recruit support, shouting, "We'll be back."

59 students seeking 22 AS seats

Continued from Page 1

tion and win. If two names were written in for each post, receiving one vote each, AS might be forced into holding a runoff election.

Of the 59 hopefuls, three are running as incumbents. A number of students presently in AS elective positions are running for other offices this year.

Five Slates

There are five slates or political parties. Two parties have only one candidate. Students presently in AS government seeking reelection or new posts are members of the United Students Party. Other groups include the Rhinoceros Party, the Liberal Circle Party, the Willard Party and the Farm Labor Party of Pinole. Farm Labor of Pinole and Willard have one candidate each.

Polling Places

Students can vote April 26, 27 and 28 at six polling places on campus. Four will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The other two will be open from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. to allow night students to vote.

Polls will be located in front of the Psychology Building, the Library, the Commons, the Gym, between HLL and BSS, and on the north side of the Creative Arts Building. The polls in front of the Psychology Building and between HLL and BSS will be open late.

The candidates

Associated Students lists the following candidates running for student government posts in the upcoming election. Political parties are listed after each name in brackets. Independent candidates have no brackets after their names.

PRESIDENT
Campbell, J. (RIN)
DeLaTorre, R.
Fleetwood, B.
McCort, S. (LCP)
Maley, K. (USP)

VICE-PRESIDENT
Leidecker, S. (LCP)
Tompkins, R. (USP)
Turret, E. (RIN)
Vorrises, P.

TREASURER
Campbell, J. (RIN)
Kripalani, K. (USP)
Lee, T. (LCP)

REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE
Backovich, P. (USP)
Brown, S. (USP)
Gibson, M.
Faulkner, J. (LCP)
Hahn, S. (LCP)
Hoff, M. (WIL)
Hunt, J. (LCP)
Kelly, T. (LCP)
Levine, S. (FLP)
Marquez, C. (USP)
Martorana, R.
Maza, C. (USP)
Montizambert, E. (LCP)
Moore, K. (RIN)
Rehfeld, R. (RIN)
Sampson, E. (USP)
Ying, H.
Torvik, J. (RIN)

SFSC FOUNDATION
Boggs, J. (RIN)
Dayonot, R.
DePinna, M.
Frank, T. (LCP)
Gehre, D.
Halpern, R. (RIN)
Hampton, R. (LCP)
Holloway, J.
Johnston, J. (RIN)
Lee, S.
Mahoney, M.
Nichols, M.
Rodrigues, J.
*Silva, M. (LCP)
Zia, T. (LCP)

BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
Lennon, M. (LCP)
Vivian, M.

BUSINESS
Colglazier, P. (LCP)
McGreevy, R. (USP)

CREATIVE ARTS
Saberi, M. (LCP)
Turner, R. (USP)

EDUCATION
Ferenc, T. (LCP)
Sinclair, G.

ETHNIC
No candidate

HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION
*Untermann, D. (USP)

HUMANITIES
Hilton, M. (RIN)

NATURAL SCIENCES
Farsi, Z. (RIN)
Kennedy, P. (USP)

GRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE
*Boundy, G. (USP)
Springer, J. (LCP)

SOPHOMORE REPRESENTATIVE
(2 positions open)
Caviezel, K. (RIN)

*Incumbent

EXPLANATION OF PARTY ABBREVIATIONS:
(RIN) Rhinoceros Party
(LCP) Liberal Circle Party
(USP) United Student Party
(WIL) Willard Party
(FLP) Farm Labor Party of Pinole

How do you rate as an independent thinker?

Answer Yes or No.

1. *All your friends have decided to wear short shorts. You really don't like the look. Do you follow the gang?* Yes ☐ No ☐

2. *You've just met a marvelous, interesting guy who's shorter than you. Would you be embarrassed to go out with him?* Yes ☐ No ☐

3. *You've been invited to dinner again by a group of nice but uninteresting people. Do you feel obliged to accept?* Yes ☐ No ☐

4. *All the charts say you're 10 pounds overweight. You feel fine and your clothes look well. Do you diet anyway?* Yes ☐ No ☐

5. *You appreciate all kinds of music. Except opera. Do you think you should listen anyway because it's "the thing to do"?* Yes ☐ No ☐

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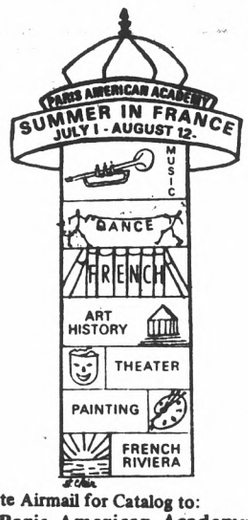

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La Raza rocks Friday

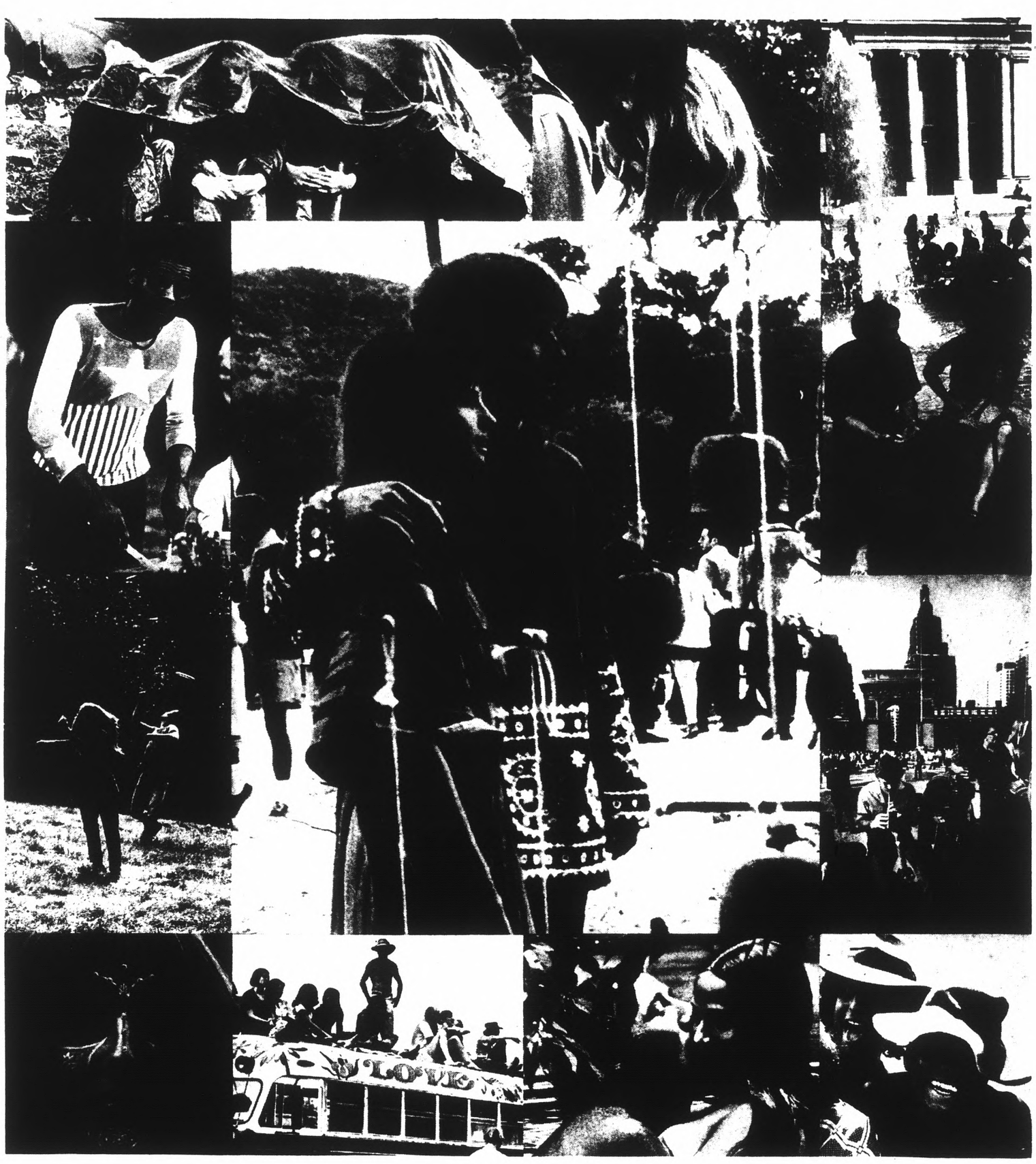
La Raza Culture Week will end Friday. A rock band will be featured in the Gallery Lounge from 11 a.m. and a dance will be held in the Lounge at 8 p.m.

Attention

A Correction

The San Francisco State College Foundation financial statement printed in the April 1, 1971 issue of Phoenix was in error. The financial statement was for the year ended June 30, 1970 and not June 30, 1971.

We regret this error.



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Victorian glass shows its colors

By Mary Boydston

"You can do anything to my house. Just let me go to sleep. It's Saturday," said an unshaven man in the Western Addition of San Francisco to Judy Kaminsky and Jim Baldocchi, SF State students.

Along with Richard Jarrett, a former English professor here, the three are working on a stained glass window project. They are trying to make a photographic collection of stained glass windows of San Francisco and the outlying areas of San Jose, Oakland and Napa Valley.

There are only three other photograph collections of Victorian stained glass. Two are in London and the other is part of a Victorian collection in the Oakland museum.

So far, Judy and Jim have over 1,200 color slides. The slides cover 70 to 80 per cent of the stained glass windows in the Western Addition and only five per cent of the windows in the rest of San Francisco.

"Most people don't like cameras. It's hard for Jim and I to be inconspicuous about it, though," said the 5'1" Judy.

"Some people thought we were the FBI or CIA. One woman told us this wasn't the Black Panther Party headquarters and her husband was in Algeria," said 25-year-old Judy.

"When people wouldn't let us in, we used to ring the outside bell and say we were bill collectors or something. When the door opened, we would run in, take the picture and split. We use other techniques, but I don't want to give them out. We could get into trouble," said Judy.

They started the project last summer with the idea of categorizing the windows into different periods and types.

"We have run into so many different kinds, though, we don't know what we're doing. Like, there are opaque windows with hand painted pictures of birds, owner's portraits, eagles and one has a mule. Some of the glass is Tiffany six layers thick with colored chips of glass between the layers. We even have pictures of signed Tiffany glass," said Judy.

The hammer that could smash the project is lack of money. The trio thus far has spent $500 of their own money. This has barely covered the cost of developing the film. Jim and Judy use their own equipment and film.

"In order to get good reproductions for close work and study and to reprint in books, though, you need a 35 millimeter lens with two-and-a-quarter film. However, that kind of camera, a Hasselblad, costs well over $1,000," said Jarrett.

They took their project to Faculty Research last November to get a grant.

"We went in cold turkey. We didn't have the first idea about getting a grant," said Jarrett.

Five months and many misunderstandings later the project is still not funded. Charles Russell, administrative assistant dean of educational services and summer session, explained over the phone their project was rejected because they did not show interest. The project was closed six weeks before the trio knew.

He said he sent letters to industries that would possibly be interested, but the industries showed no interest.

According to Jarrett, Russell had failed to contact local patrons.

Russell says he sent the proposal to Alvin Fine, the faculty advisor to the project, for approval. Fine never returned the proposal. According to the trio, Fine never received it.

Shepard Insel, dean of educational services and summer sessions, said the project had no faculty sponsor, which was the main reason the grant was refused.

"We went to President S.I. Hayakawa and presented our project. He expressed interest, because the project would bring the community and college closer together. He wrote a letter of recommendation to Russell," said Jarrett.

The group has gone to the Redevelopment Agency, San Francisco Foundation, San Francisco School of Fine Arts and Mrs. Joseph Alioto. All the organizations turned down their proposal because of lack of money according to Jarrett.

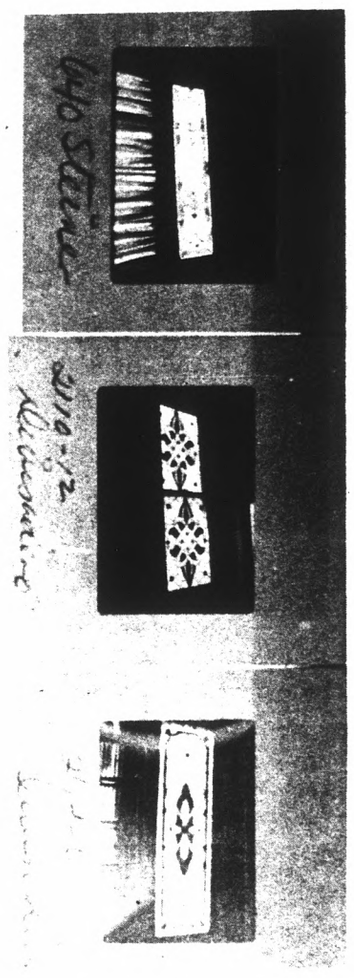
"Mrs. Alioto was unfavorable because she thought we were investigators looking into her real-estage holdings in the Western Addition," said Jarrett.

They have made the California Historical Society their original depositor and are trying to work through them. However, they have to make their own promotional film.

Most agencies want them to buy the glass and establish a museum. However, they want a picture collection which hopefully will develop into a book on Victorian stained glass of the Bay Area.

Judy has a pending fellowship in Canada, and Jim has his free lance photography job with UPI and a light show.

"If something doesn't happen soon each of us will have 400 slides of Victorian stained glass windows," said Judy.



Arts, Leisure

Artful information

Flicks

"Rebel without a Cause " (1955), with James Dean, and "On the Waterfront" (1954), starring Marlon Brando, share the Cosmic Late Show bill Friday, April 23. The films are showing in Frederic Burk Auditorium beginning at 7 p.m. Admission is $1.

* * *

"Touch of Evil," a study of corruption in the form of an obese, cigar-chomping police detective, is showing Thursday, April 23 in the New Yorker Cinema Series. Showing at noon in HLL 135. It will be repeated at 7 p.m. in Frederic Burk Auditorium along with "Ace in the Hole." Admission is 50 cents at noon and $1 at night.

* * *

"The Three Musketeers" is showing on the Children's Film Series Saturday, April 24 at 10 a.m. Showing in Frederic Burk Auditorium; admission is 50 cents.

* * *

Musical Notes

Three noted members of SF State's music department are presenting a symphony concert Sunday, April 25 at 3 p.m. in the Main Auditorium. For additional information and reservations phone Creative Arts Box Office, 585-1174.

* * *

Art Showing

La Raza is holding a cultural artifact showing in the Gallery Lounge Friday, April 23, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Admission is free.

* * *

Readings

Poet Jack Gilbert will give a reading from his recent work Tuesday, April 27 at 2 p.m. in the Gallery Lounge. Sponsored by the Poetry Center; admission is free.

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"Zachariah", it is said, is an "Electric Western" and furthermore, a "unique experience". Unfortunately, what is distressing about this babble is that it's substantially accurate. "Zachariah" is certainly the most intersting and innovative film this year and may, in the long run, prove an important one as well.
The music is not only good, it is integrated better than any I have experienced in a non-documentary film. The photography is sensational, the satire is brilliant, and you get the idea." - John Wasserman, San Francisco Chronicle
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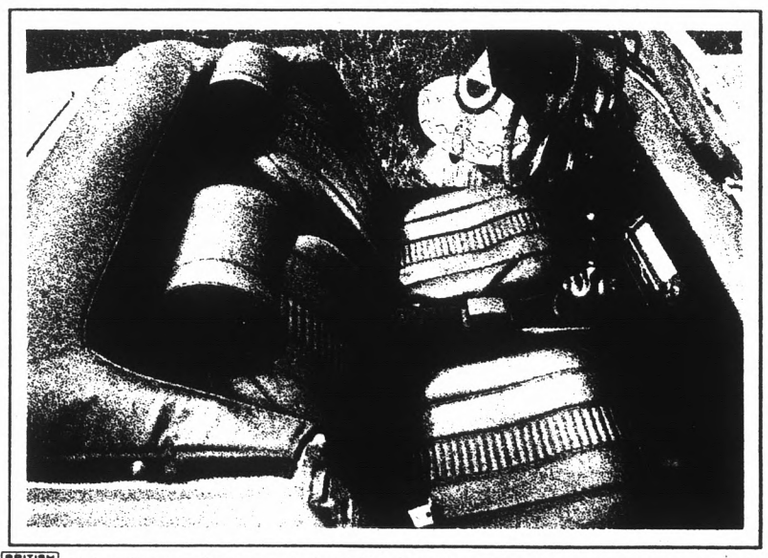

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Baseballers lead FWC

Gentile flings two-hit shutout; Gators prepare to jolt jinx

By Bill Arnopole

Nick Gentile's mastery over Far Western Conference opponents continued last Saturday. Gentile led SF State's baseball team to a 3-0 victory over CS Hayward in the first game of a doubleheader sweep at Hayward.

This weekend the Gators entertain Sacramento State for a three-game series beginning Friday at 3 p.m. and continuing Saturday with a noon doubleheader.

Against Hayward, the Gators took two out of three games enabling them to maintain their two game FWC lead over Chico which took two of three from Sonoma State.

Showing a good fastball and good control, the lanky Gentile recorded seven strikeouts while limiting Hayward's Pioneers to two hits.

The second game saw the Gators pound out 13 hits. Every man in the lineup got at least one hit. Outfielder Billy King led the way with a homerun and a single.

Benny Robinson had three hits including a triple and Alan Lou contributed two hits to the attack.

The Pioneers threatened in the ninth inning when, with only one out, they loaded the bases. But pitching ace Bruce Lee came in to get the next two batters on a force out and a fly ball without allowing a run to score as he got the save.

Preparing for the game against Sacramento State's Hornets, Coach Al Figone plans to work with the infielders 30 minutes every day hitting ground balls.

"We made twelve errors in the series against Hayward," Figone said. "Only hard work will eliminate the mental and physical mistakes.

Nick Gentile (3-0)

"For the past ten years, SF State has had a hard time beating Sacramento State. We want to break the jinx they've had over us," he said.

"They're as good as any team in the league. But we should have a psychological advantage over them. They're only 4-5. They have to win their next nine games in a row without a loss if they have any hopes of staying in the race," Figone said.

Tilts on tap

Baseball
Apr. 23—3 pm
Sacramento at SFS

Apr. 24—noon
Sacramento at SFS (2)

Apr. 27—3 pm
St. Mary's at SFS

Golf
Apr. 21-24—all day
Stanford Invitational
Stanford Golf Club

Scorecard

Baseball

SF State	Hayward
3	0
7	4
4	7

Anti-Establishment action in intramural baseball

Intramural baseball is only a week old and already the action is wild and wide open. Everyone claims supremacy but few can prove it.

Only four of the twelve teams are undefeated and most of the victories so far have been hard-fought forfeits.

US Keds scored the most convincing win, burying the Mashers 17-3. The Keds' other win was over the Wigs.

What could amount to a season-long grudge match between one team, the Establishment, and the eleven other teams, is already in the works.

The Establishment showcases such sports phenoms as Allen Abraham, Art 'The Dart' Bridgman, Al Figone, Gayle Hopkins, Vic Rowen, Paul Rundell and many more athletic acts, all brought to you by the Men's Physical Education faculty. So far the Establishment has lost one game, tied another and postponed a third.

The Establishments' next tilt is Monday, April 26, against the Wrestlers who have won one game and lost two.

Trackers weather wind, win first FWC meet

By Marshall Goodwin

SF State's track squad fought off 35 degree weather and 40 mile an hour winds to capture its first win in Far Western Conference (FWC) action against Sonoma State last Saturday.

The final score was 107-18 as the Gators captured first place in every event except the mile run.

Loss

The contest with Sonoma State was only half of a double-dual meet. The Gators also competed against Chico State, another FWC foe. The Gators came out on the short end of that contest as they gave up over 40 points in the 120 high hurdles, intermediate hurdles (440-yard low hurdles) and the distance events. The final score was 102-49.

"We didn't even have any personnel entered in most of the distance or hurdle events," said Gayle Hopkins, head coach. "We gave them at least a 40 point head start even before the meet started and had to play catch up."

Poor Conditions

Because of the terrible competitive conditions, no records were set. However, Jerry Trainer and Rick Hurley had their season-best throws in the javelin. Trainer heaved the aluminum shaft 212' 5½", while Hurley hurled for 192'.

The throws qualified both javelinists for the FWC Championships in late May.

Chris Callero captured first place in both the discus and the shot put against Sonoma, with heaves of 125'8" and 47'8", respectively.

Chuck Johnston managed to leap 45'2½" to win the triple jump. He also qualified for the FWC Championships.

During Easter recess SF State competed in two meets. The Gator's first contest was a loss to Humboldt State, 87-62.

"We could have won the Humboldt meet if we only had some depth in the distance and hurdle events," said Hopkins. "It's just a matter of little things. We can't enter anyone in those events because we don't have anyone who can run them."

Sprinter John Pettus ran a smooth 49.3 440-yard dash to capture a first against Humboldt. He also ran a leg on the Gators' victorious 440-yard team. The team of Pettus, Emery, Chris Davis and Chuck Hammond ran the oval in 42.8, their season best.

Sacramento

The Gators have a two-week layoff before their next FWC meet. When asked if he thought the time off would help or hinder the team, Hopkins said, "We got some time off for good behavior. We'll try and see if we can recruit some bodies from the P.E. Department to run for us in the distance events against Humboldt and Sacramento on May 1."

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300,000 expected to march

Continued from Page 1

Embarcadero Plaza at California and Market on Saturday morning. They will be led up California to Montgomery by a contingent of servicemen and veterans.

The march will build strength as it continues up Montgomery to Post, to Van Ness, to Geary, to 27th Avenue, to Fulton, to the entrance of the Polo Field in Golden Gate Park.

There, an afternoon program of well-known anti-war and Third World speakers will begin; sprinkled with entertainment by the Grateful Dead and other anti-war performers, possibly including Judy Collins and Buffy Sainte-Marie, who had not been confirmed by press time.

"After the April 24 demonstration, we will continue to build," said a spokesman for NPAC, "and keep on demonstrating until the government withdraws."

A massive student strike is planned May 5 to commemorate student deaths at Kent and Jackson State last year.

Organizers of this strike ask students to focus on their own communities and reach their neighbors.

On May 16, Armed Forces Day, the demonstrations will be held on military installations around the country.

Opinion poll's results are in

Continued from Page 1

open the minds of many people. For instance, 59 per cent said they live with relatives or legal spouses, which means SF State is not a school of communes and shack-ups.

Students showed a hesitancy to answer both questions numbered eight on the survey. The first asked with what racial, ethnic or cultural group they would identify with. Forty-six per cent ommitted the question.

The other question concerned political affiliations. Forty-four per cent omitted this question.

Discrimination

Sixty-six per cent said they had not experienced any discrimination based on race, sex, ethnicity, religion, income or appearance.

The Registrar's Office received the most criticism. Twenty-seven per cent of the students polled were generally dissatisfied with the services offered by the registrar.

Fifty-seven per cent of the students are social users (once a week or more) of coke or coffee. Twenty-seven per cent are social users of alcohol.

What is startling is that 24 per cent are social users of marijuana, as compared to 19 per cent who smoke cigarettes. Fourteen per cent said they were not social users of anything.

Fifty-three per cent would not use a child care facility but 60 per cent would be willing to pay an additional $1.50 to support it.

Environment

As for the environment of the future, 33 per cent believe daily life will be extensively regulated by laws controlling pollution.

What concerned Ryther and the class was how representative the survey would be.

"All of us were surprised and delighted to see how representative the survey is," Ryther said.

"For freshmen we had only 9.4 per cent compared to a total enrollment of 18 per cent. Sophomores were also slightly underrepresented with 5.9 per cent as compared to 8.3 per cent enrolled. Juniors and seniors were overrepresented (juniors 32 per cent to 26.2, seniors 31 per cent to 23.2).

"Graduates were about even with the survey showing a 22 per cent total as compared to a 24.2 class level total. All this shows a more experienced answer."

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* * *

Wanted: 3 or 10 speed woman's bicycle. Phone Marsha Hart, 469-1597 or 752-4940 (evenings).

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For sale: Stereo. Garrard turntable, two Emerson speakers set in good condition. Will take best offer. Call 681-9033.

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Reward: $25 for blue ten speed Gitane bike. "Lost" from HLL on Friday 17 April. No questions. Call 752-6674 evenings.

* * *

Rev. Roy Davis, a mystical master in truth, will expound on "Understanding the Mysteries of Mind & Spirit" in Gallery Lounge 3 p.m.–April 27.

* * *

Wanted: Will buy Lionel or American Flyer train set or parts. 826-8232 (best time to call is before noon).

* * *

Wanted: ten speed bicycle and steel string guitar. Mike, 929-8058.

Lost: Pair of binoculars in cafeteria on Friday, April 16. Please return to Biology stockroom or student will have to pay for them.

* * *

For sale: Sony 355 tape deck, excellent condition. Includes 2 Sony F-98 mikes, extra tape, accessories. $135. 388-8144.

* * *

Needed: Storage space for books, some furniture, etc. June through August or longer. $? Call Morris 647-2942 or Joyce, 469-1338.

* * *

Lost in library or HLL–Bright orange plastic binder containing notes and calendar–reward–Sandra, 584-2720.

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Dance workshop at 1830 Sutter St.: Mon. 7:30–9:30 & Sat. 2:30–3:30; Jazz, Afro, modern. Call 921-3814.

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Wanted: A girl who would like to appear in a short experimental film for personal enjoyment and small monetary reward. Please call Bill, 664-4475.

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For sale: Akai M-9. Good condition, four-track, cross-field heads, pre-amp, internal speakers, asking $200. Call Kovalek after 6 p.m., 333-2260.

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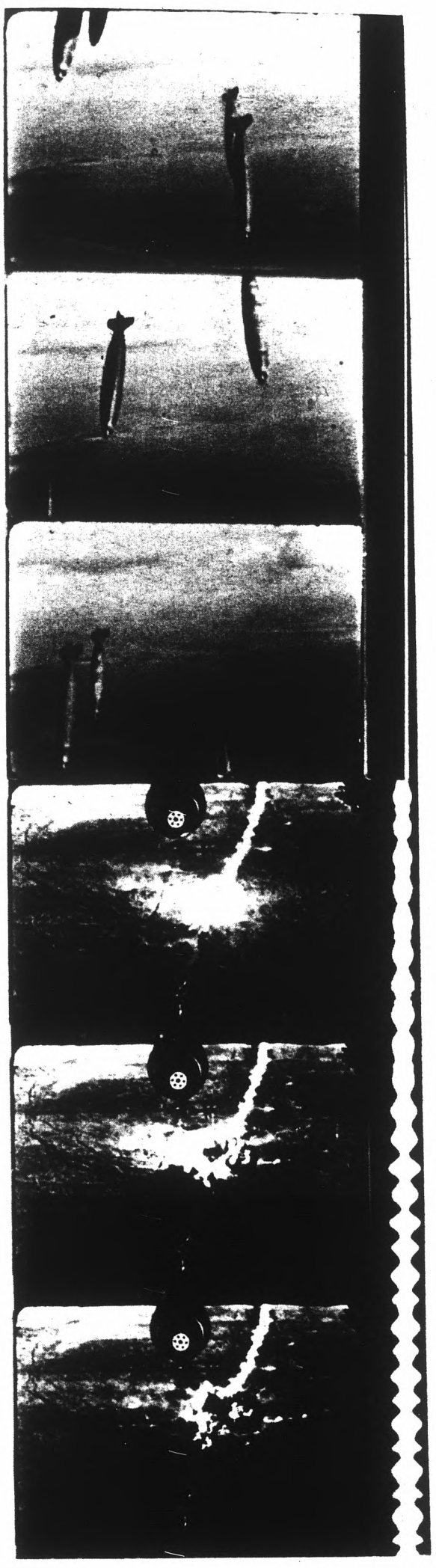
PHOENIX

Vol. 8 No. 9 *April 22, 1971* *Section B*



We bombed in Vietnam

There's not much new to say about the Vietnam War. . .Surely nothing you haven't heard or seen in your morning newspaper or on the evening television newscast.

So in this special Phoenix section, we don't talk about battles won or lost. Or the size of bombs or the cost of planes and tanks.

Instead, we talk about

The Home Front—the peace movement.

Viet Vets—their thoughts, experiences.

The Toll—in human lives.

The Draft—where the war begins.

Vietnam—a country in turmoil.

Editorial Page

The opinions expressed in editorials and columns reflect only the views of the editors and the columnists.

The sad spirit of '71

Uncle Sam, the tired, aged spirit of the United States of America, kneels in mourning today.

He mourns the deaths of human lives in Vietnam.

He also suffers from his own ill health—the ailing spirit of America.

The mark of a great country lies not in its material richness but in the richness of its people's spirit—that intangible faith one holds in something you believe in.

Americans once had that faith. We were a country that could do no wrong. Then came the realization of racism and poverty in America. And Presidential assassinations. And crime. And drugs. And a multitude of other problems.

And then the Vietnam war, which isn't even a new problem. But the continuation of that war and its frightful results has laid bare, finally, our frailties. A country that has never lost a war is losing one now. And it's being lost on our home battlefields.

The war has resulted in the deaths of 920,000 people, 53,700 of them American soldiers.

Vietnam has been the scene of the My Lai tragedy and perhaps other tragedies not yet revealed. (Lt. William Calley was the 59th G.I. found guilty of murdering Vietnamese civilians.)

The economic burden, and its effects on our economy, have been great. The social burden has been far greater.

College students rally together in protest of the war. And at some schools, students have been killed in tense, needless confrontations with police or state militia.

Young men refuse induction and become criminals.

Distrust in our government has grown by false military reports and by security "investigations" of Congressmen and citizens who oppose the war.

The despair of America is accentuated by the Calley aftermath. Some say Calley is a scapegoat, that we are all guilty of murder and atrocity in Vietnam. Others implore that we cannot let the crime go unpunished. Perhaps, then, both sides are right. Calley is a scapegoat for all of us. And we all are being punished.

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Even if you can add, you may still have problems totaling up the deaths resulting from the Vietnam War. Staffer Sandy Lee does a little figuring.

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For some Vietnam War vets, the whole thing was "a real downer." Staff reporter Robert Hollis interviews six "who made it back." Read about their experiences, both horrifying and sometimes unbearably boring.

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You can joyously fail or miserably pass the Army physical. Phoenix reporter Roger Burr visits both the Induction Center and the neighboring draft counseling center.

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War on the war

Diffused struggle spreads

By Albert Duro

At first there were only rumors. Excitement grew as students gathered around the Speakers Platform. On campus "Revolution" and "the time has come" were heard everywhere. Then the speakers told what they had seen in Oakland that morning: an estimated 10,000 persons, many of them SF State students, erecting barricades, fighting police, stopping busloads of cheering inductees and immobilizing downtown Oakland.

Beginning

The speakers and the audience agreed: the revolution was near; white student radicals had done much that day to unite their own rhetoric to the actions of black militants, and this was only the beginning.

The date was Oct. 17, 1967.

Four years later, two major sit-ins and one bloody strike later, there was another anti-war gathering at SF State. This time students did not flock from all over the campus to hear the feverish news, in fact, most students were away for spring recess.

This gathering on April 3 was little more than a yearly ritual that went through the motions like a well oiled machine.

It was the Northern California Conference of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) organizing the student contingents of the April 24 march sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition.

The march, its slogan is "immediate withdrawal and bring the GI's home now," will stress legal and peaceful activities in sharp contrast with the escalation of the anti-war movement that reached a climax at Kent State nearly a year ago.

Strangely quiet

Indeed, since that bloody confrontation campuses have been unusually quiet. Perhaps the student movement, which has been the bulk of the anti-war movement, is temporarily or permanently exhausted, but it's too early to reach such a conclusion.

It can, however, be said that anti-war sentiment and action, has been taken up by other segments of the population.

Possibly the most dramatic developments have occurred within the Army itself, where anti-war groups and publications have proliferated.

The state of rebelliousness of GIs was indicated when a story in the San Francisco Examiner on Jan. 7 reported on the frequency of "fragging" among American troops in Vietnam. "Fragging," said the Examiner, is "an attack by a GI using a fragmentation grenade against another American, usually his sergeant or an officer . . . Authoritative sources said that fraggings average 'about one a week' . . ."

Other segments of the population are also joining the ranks of the discontented.

Joint demonstration

When President Nixon visited Iowa recently he was met by a joint demonstration of students, hardhats and farmers.

The significance of the event went beyond what the press considered an unusual alliance. SMC organizers said the participation of labor unions in this year's march will be unprecedented. Inflation, unemployment and Nixon's projected wage freeze on the construction trades have aroused strong anti-government and anti-war feelings among workers, said SMC organizers.

Last summer more than 30,000 Chicanos participated in the Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles protesting the war and specifically the disproportionate number of Chicano deaths in Vietnam.

The moratorium ended in a battle with police that left one person dead. The violence obscured the fact that this was the first time a Third World community held a massive demonstration specifically directed at the war.

Miguel Pendas, of the Third World Task Force, predicts a large turnout of Third World people for the April 24 march.

Suspended state

Despite this, the student anti-war movement is generally in a suspended state. Anita Bennet, of the Women United for April 24, said this is a deceptive condition.

"I don't think the student movement is really dead, what happened last May (Kent State and the national student strike against Cambodia) was a tip of the iceberg . . . radicalization has not decreased, it's just smouldering," she said.

Ellen Zebrowski, a Psychology senior and an SMC organizer at SF State, said, "The response at SF State is great, there are more people involved in building this march than there have ever been."

Students interviewed expressed unanimous opposition to the war but little enthusiasm for the march.

Janice Holloway, a graduate Sociology student, gave a typical point of view: "I don't like to sound pessimistic, but it (the anti-war movement) is really nowhere, marches have done no good."

Jeff Berchenko, a UC Berkeley student who left school to be a regional organizer for SMC disagreed: "The key to ending the war is showing that the people are opposed to it. The way this country has turned against the war is due to these marches."

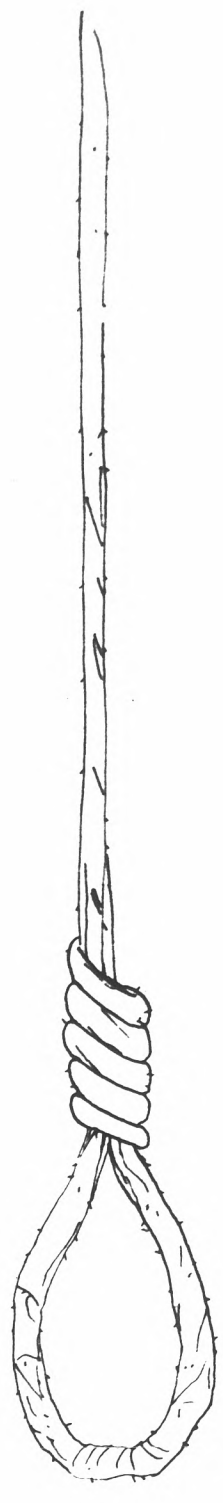
The activities of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) have been considered by many observers as a barometer of the anti-war movement.

In 1965 SDS helped organize the march on the Pentagon, the first massive demonstration against the war. SDS campaigns against ROTC, together with the black students' movement, were a major source of the turbulence on American campuses in the late 60s.

SDS divorce

SDS now seems to have divorced itself from direct anti-war activity. Along with the Progressive Labor Party, SDS is concentrating on a campaign against unemployment and support for campus workers.

The indirect tactic of SDS and the march are but two of countless actions the anti-war movement has tried in its seven years of struggle with the policies of the government. All have had their successes, all have affected the United States and the war. The major effect has failed: the war goes on.



When is war a hanging offense?

Opinion
by Ben Lush

President Nixon, his top war advisors and senior officers could be hanged or imprisoned if an international tribunal (similar to the Nuremberg trial of Nazi criminals after WW II) found them guilty of war crimes.

For instance, the "new life" or pacification camps in Vietnam (civilians are brought from rural areas into more centralized zones near the cities) violate Article 6(b) of the Charter of the Nuremberg trial.

Article 6 states, "War crimes. . . shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in (an) occupied territory. . ."

According to the U.S. Senate Subcommittee of Refugees Report (1970), six million people (more than a third of the population) in South Vietnam have been put into "new life" centers.

"Zippo Squads"

America's military and civilian leaders could also be tried for the actions of the so-called "Zippo squads."

Members of the "Zippo squad" destroy entire villages by setting fire to the thatched roofs of huts.

Author Felix Greene ("Vietnam! Vietnam!") traveled to North Vietnam and found that hospitals clearly marked with a giant red cross visible from the air were repeatedly bombed.

Eyewitnesses, such as Greene, have reported that railroads are bombed in heavily populated areas rather than in the country where there is less likelihood of endangering civilians.

The type of bombs being used are also in violation of international law. Bombs filled with baseball-sized capsules which contain shrapnel-like steel fragments are effective only against human flesh.

Prisoners

The mistreatment and murder of prisoners is a violation of international laws and customs of war. The Geneva Accords of 1949 spell out the rights of prisoners of war: "Rights to elementary care of person (attendance and food). . .respect for bodily integrity, i.e., prohibiting mutilation, torture, and ill-treatment. . . respect for the dignity of the person—prohibition of any physical or moral constraint in order to obtain information or collaboration."

The U.S. Army announced that it has a moral and legal duty to observe the Geneva Accords of 1949 and other rules of war laid down the the Hague Convention.

Article 49 of the Geneva Accords emphatically forbids "pacification camps": "Individual and mass forcible transfer (of civilians). . .are prohibited, regardless of their motive."

No soldier on the battlefield is responsible for this violation. Responsibility must be laid at the feet of the Armed Forces' Joint Chiefs of Staff and the President, as well as his advisors, for permitting these camps to exist.

Telford Taylor, U.S. Chief Counsel of Nuremberg and author of "Nuremberg and Vietnam: An American Tragedy," said Gen. Tomayuki Yamashita was hanged because he "failed to provide effective control of his troops as required by the circumstances."

During the closing months of WW II the Japanese Army massacred POWs and slaughtered civilians in the Philippines.

Although Yamashita claimed he had no knowledge of the slaughter, he was prosecuted on the inference that he must have known because of the extent of the killings.

The U.S. would be willing to have the Nuremberg principle invoked if we committed war crimes, according to Robert Jackson, chief U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg trial.

Jackson, in his opening statement of the trial, said: "If certain acts in violation of treaties are crimes, they are crimes whether the United States does them, or whether Germany does them, and we are not prepared to lay down the rule of criminal conduct against others which we would be unwilling to have invoked against us."

Caption accompanying this official U.S. Air Force photo of Vietnam defoliation mission says: "Flying low and slow. . .separates the men from the boys. . . .Such missions are daily events. . . ."

Gravestones at Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno

War's grisly statistics

By Sandy Lee

There are a lot of ways to die in war.

An American G.I. is killed when a wrong move triggers a booby trap. A Vietnamese child is shot accidentally during a U.S. raid on a suspected Viet Cong hideout. A soldier dies from venereal disease acquired during a visit to Saigon's "Red Light" district.

Pentagon Study

A comprehensive study by the Pentagon revealed the Vietnam War has resulted in the deaths of 920,028 people since 1901. The deaths have included American and allied troops, enemy, North and South Vietnamese civilians.

Since 1965, the United States has sent 2,855,700 men to serve in Southeast Asia. Of this figure, 53,771 were killed and 294,414 wounded.

Death Toll

The number of deaths in Southeast Asia are:

°53,771 American soldiers.

°26,700 South Vietnamese civilians.

°4282 Allied soldiers.

°703,280 Enemy soldiers.

The 26,700 civilian deaths were figures released by the South Vietnamese government of those who were killed by enemy terrorist attacks. No figure was available as to how many civilians were killed by American soldiers. There was also no estimate of North Vietnamese civilians killed.

pointed out this fact with some statistics:

	Total Deaths (yearly)	(weekly)
1968	14,561	278
1969	9,367	180
1970	4,183	80
last 6 mos.	1,337	51

"Decline has been constant," Nixon assured the American people.

The greatest number of American soldiers in Vietnam at one time was 530,000. The U.S. hopes to reduce the number of servicemen to 284,000 by May 1.

Deaths Continue

Although troops are being withdrawn and death rates are decreasing, people continue to die. Weekly reports of casualties are as follows:

Week of February 20, 1971

	American	South Vietnamese	Enemy
wounded	217	1446	n/r
killed	59	432	2260

As indicated , there are no reports available for the enemy wounded. The death toll of the enemy is supplied by the South Vietnamese government.

Laos Campaign

Deaths resulting from the recent Laotian campaign are:

°U.S. losses, 102. Missing, 53.

°South Vietnamese 1,146 dead. The unofficial report is 3,800.

°Enemy, 13,000 killed, according to the South Vietnamese reports.

The Phoenix investigation of the war casualties found no contradictory figures.

Just how credible are the figures supplied by the Pentagon?

An SF State English major said, "I can't believe anything the government tells me. The U.S. is naturally gonna make things seem better than they are."

But the general consensus is, "How can you really know? This is war."

Death becomes another statistic.

`I think we're fighting the right kind of war'

In a Newsweek article one American officer in Vietnam justified the casualties. "This is a war of attrition, and the casualty situation will not change basically as long as that is the kind of war we have.

"I think we are fighting the right kind of war. What the critics forget, or overlook, is how well we are doing compared to the casualties we are taking."

Declining Rate

And some optimistically say the war is nearing an end as indicated by the decreasing American death rate. In President Nixon's State of the World Message late last year, he

Saigon government memorial to the devotion and courage of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN).

Six who survived

By Bob Hollis

Roger, Carlos, Allan, Otto, Ward and Bob are all SF State students. Together they wouldn't stand out in a crowd. Some have long hair, others have short. One has a beard, some sport mustaches while others are clean shaven.

Yet they all have one thing in common.

They are all survivors of the Vietnam War. They all made it back.

They are veterans, six of the 2.1 million men who have served in one of the most unpopular wars in American history.

Of the more than 1900 veterans on campus, as many as 50 per cent may be war returnees; there are no figures available.

These six agreed to talk about their war experiences and feelings now. They may or may not represent the opinions of most war veterans.

While there may be no external difference between a veteran and other students—many in fact consciously try to blend in—inside, each is changed.

There is an unspoken gulf between the war veteran and other students. He has seen Vietnam first hand and the knowledge he holds will color his life for years.

He is generally older than other students and for many reasons he is often reluctant to talk about his experiences.

"It was the basic oppressiveness of the place that got me," said Bob, 24, an ex-Navy enlisted man now majoring in Art. "It was hot, the food was bad, it was a year-long downer."

Bob, like some of his fellow veterans, wished to remain anonymous; sensing, somewhat accurately, a desire by other students not to be reminded of the ex-GIs in their midsts.

Like Carlos and Allan, he has a job where his anti-war sentiments are unwelcome.

The black ex-Navy seaman was stationed at Nha Trang, a coastal city in central South Vietnam. He was assigned to one of eight Navy gun boats that patrolled the rugged and beautiful coast searching for Viet Cong junks smuggling arms south.

"Most of the time I was just bored. There were only about a dozen times I was scared shitless.

"Once we ran aground on a reef about 15 miles north of Nha Trang. There was no one friendly around for miles. The boat was sinking and we had to swim ashore. I was sure we'd be killed or captured."

He smiled, thinking back, "we had heard all kinds of horror stories about the V.C. I was really scared."

The crew was picked up a few hours later by a passing Army helicopter, shaken, wet but unscathed.

Like Bob, Ward Dunham, a bearded 29-year-old senior, was in and out of some tight spots. Dressed in what might be called hip clothes, he no longer wears the green beret of the Army Special Forces.

For about half his tour, Dunham was stationed at a lonely outpost atop Nui Ba Den—Black Virgin Mountain—with half a dozen other Americans and about 30 Cambodian mercenaries.

Surrounded

The Viet Cong surrounded the men defending the summit radio relay station. Air America—the CIA flying service—and the Australians dropped supplies to the isolated garrison while making dangerously low passes over the mountain peak.

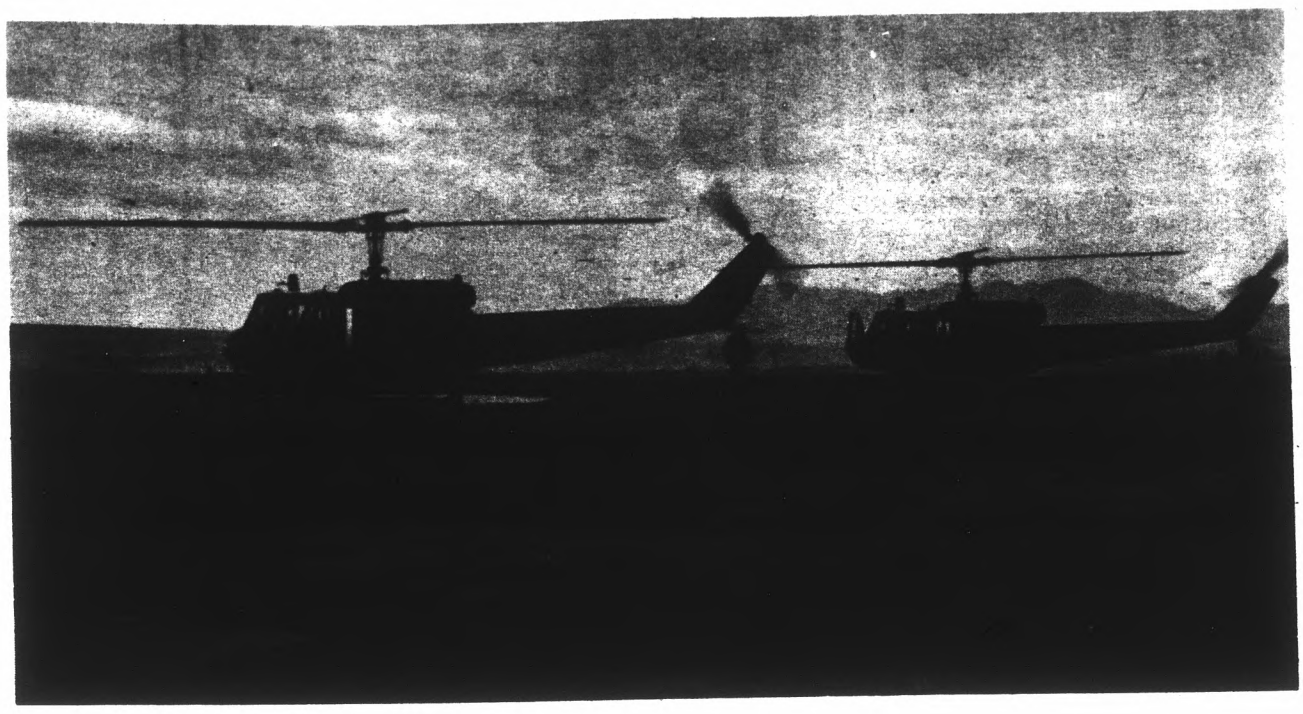
"They would drop bags marked, 'Rice From The Mississippi Delta.' If the chutes didn't open, the bags would burst on impact. Then the Cambodians would spend the rest of the day out in the hot sun scooping up the rice with their spoons."

Dunham remembers the Viet Cong mortared the outpost at regular intervals, "just to keep us on our toes." Yet there were some common ground rules between the Viet Cong and the Allies.

"There was a trail both the V.C. and we had to use to get water," he said. "It was the only water around for miles. No one ever mined or booby trapped that path. We all knew if that trail was unsafe, we'd all go thirsty."

Allan, 25, a junior English major who wants to teach, was stationed near Tay Ninh, west of

'Vietnam is a downer'



Saigon, with the Army's 25th Infantry Division. He was a clerk typist who doubled as a perimeter guard.

One night—the 4th of July—he was on the "perm" when the Viet Cong decided to celebrate American independance with 122-mm rockets, mortars and more than 400 satchel charges carried by sapper squads over the barbed wire.

"All of a sudden the V.C. were walking their mortars (exploding shells in a moving line) into camp with what seemed like a whole brigade of skinny V.C. right behind," he said.

"Everyone was completely taken by surprise. Half the troops were wasted on grass. I was really scared of getting shot by the guys in camp. I hit the bottom of the bunker and started praying."

Snafu

In a classic military snafu, something even the Viet Cong aren't immune to, all the satchel charges carried by the sappers were duds. They were pressure detonating and no one, wasted or not, was about to step on one, Allan said.

"After it was all over, I poked my head out of the bunker," he said. "There, about ten feet away, was a V.C. He looked about 14. He was dead. He'd been hit by a 50-caliber in the leg. Only there wasn't any leg left."

Otto Bos, 27, a graduate credential candidate, a former Army medic, spent his tour with a "MASH" unit. Working with a surgical team, often under almost impossible conditions, he saw the grisly results of the war first hand. "I can really tell you some horror stories," he said with a grin.

Bos, like many of his fellow veterans, said his biggest problem was boredom. We kept a blood refrigerator full of beer and scotch. When we weren't busy, we played hearts and got drunk."

He remembers a frightened soldier, heavily sedated, begging to have his feet rubbed because of an agonizing burning. "The guy just had both his legs amputated."

The tall, former editor of Phoenix said, "we really developed a morbid sense of humor around all this gore. We had to, it was the only way to remain sane."

He said he had no opinion about the war until he got to Vietnam. Shortly after, he came to the not uncommon conclusion that, "it was stupid and futile."

Returning home, the hundreds of thousands of ex-servicemen have resumed interrupted lives, marrying sweethearts who waited or divorcing those wives who could not.

Only one in four veterans has gone to college, compared with one in three for the Korean War and World War II.

This drop may stem from the ex-soldier's almost universal dislike for regimentation. "When I came back to SF State, it seemed like the Army all over again,"

said Carlos, a 23-year-old ex-rifleman who hopes to earn a teaching credential.

"I wouldn't take all this bullshit unless I got that $175 each month."

Very little else is common to war returnees. Vietnam seems to reinforce whatever beliefs they held before going.

Some, like Roger Kaufman, 27, a Business major and former Army First Lieutenant, see the war as a tremendous waste of men and money. He calls the Vietnam affair "complete nonsense." He says he can't see what's been gained after more than ten years of fighting.

Of the six veterans Phoenix interviewed, every one said he was in favor of rapid withdrawal of most or all U.S. forces.

Yet there was a wide difference of opinion just as to what has been accomplished and what purpose the U.S. served by being in Vietnam in the first place.

Moderate

At one end of the spectrum is Otto Bos. When he returned he made speeches against the war on campus, walked in uniform during an anti-war march on Market Street and later turned in his medals in protest to the continued fighting.

Yet Bos considers himself a moderate. He no longer takes an active role in anti-war activities. "The movement became dogmatic," he said, "so I got out."

Ward Dunham takes another view towards the anti-war movement. "I'm kinda neutral, not really that concerned." He says he's worried about the drain on the economy caused by the war and the growing number of people on welfare.

"There are a lot of things wrong with society," he says.

"The United States should do something decisive about Vietnam, either win the war or get out. Right now we're just buying time, so Nixon looks good," he said.

Dunham also considers himself a moderate. "Right after I got back I was a hawk. I was a registered Republican, now I'm an independant."

Bob, the ex-Navy man, admits he hasn't done anything since returning from Vietnam. "I've been too busy going to school and working."

Allan, the ex-Army clerk-rifleman said he has attended both moratoriums in San Francisco since he got back but hasn't done

anything else.

"It's a general's war," said Kaufman. "There's rank to be made over there."

Nor does Otto Bos think Nixon is getting the U.S. out of Vietnam fast enough. "I favor the new Cooper-Church amendment. It requires immediate withdrawal."

He thinks the U.S. has already lost the war. "It's unwinnable. The Viet Cong represent basically a nationalistic movement. They aren't going to quit now after fighting for 25 years."

But then, Bos says, there's nothing wrong with pulling out now. Other nations have been defeated in Asia. The French couldn't win either.

"So we lost one. . ."

1973: draft target date?

By Ted Ferenc

If there is no credibility gap, and President Nixon is to be believed, July 1, 1973 may have more historical significance to American youth than July 4, 1776.

There are a lot of "ifs" to be resolved, but, assuming they are, July, 1973 will mark the end of the Selective Service System.

In its place, perhaps generating Phoenix-like from the ashes of millions of burned draft cards, will come a new, more improved monster—the all-volunteer army.

Though it may sound new, the concept is almost as old as history. The problem is whether or not it will work successfully for the United States.

'Military' Frankenstein

Despite charges from politicians and intellectuals that we will be creating some sort of "military" Frankenstein, it seems the volunteer army concept is the elixir which will cure our military's ills.

Recently, the House Armed Services Committee voted to increase military pay this July 1 by $2.7 billion. This represents the economic muscle militarists believe will "sell" young Americans on the idea of military service as a profession.

This bill is the result of Nixon's proposal to Congress earlier this year asking for a $987 million pay boost. Committee chairman, F. Edward Hebert (D-La.), explained his rationale in approving almost three times what Nixon asked for with, "That (bill) gives them a full loaf instead of half a loaf."

Hebert doubts the pay increase will make the all-volunteer service idea more attractive because "American patriotism cannot be bought."

The House wasted no time in passing the bill which also extended the Selective Service Act till June 30, 1973. The Senate is expected to vote on the bill sometime after its Easter recess.

In passing the measure, the House repeatedly voted down a number of proposals which were designed to end or severely limit our engagement in Southeast Asia.

The volunteer army issue promises to trigger some heated debate in the Senate where Armed Services Committee Chairman John Stennis (D-Miss) has already termed the Nixon proposal "a flight from reality."

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) has taken the position that an all-volunteer army would result in "poor people fighting rich men's wars."

Also against the volunteer army is Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) who claims "the basic economic incentive of the proposal will attract largely poor, minority people. It may only serve to intensify racial relations."

Instrument

Another of Muskie's fears is that the all-volunteer armed force might become an instrument which "any president, as commander-in-chief, might find too easy to use."

Countering opponents of the all-volunteer army are proponents who are equally as vociferous, namely Senators Edward Brooke and Mark Hatfield, James Farmer, Norman Thomas, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, and economists John Kenneth Galbraith and Milton Friedman.

Brooke, in his introduction to "Why the Draft? The Case for the Volunteer Army," calls for a greater awareness of "the logic behind a volunteer army" and its sound proofs in "sociological, economic, and military terms."

'Reasonable'

Brooke is convinced the all-volunteer army is the "reasonable, practical, effective approach to the whole question of providing manpower for the military forces of the United States."

Hatfield supports the volunteer army concept as the only logical alternative to conscription or "involuntary servitude."

Some books which may be useful in investigating the all-volunteer vs. conscript and other arguments are: "Why the Draft? The Case for a Volunteer Army"-it's edited by James C. Miller III and has six contributors; "Our Unfair and Obsolete Draft—and What We Can Do About It"-originally titled "The Wrong Man In Uniform" by Bruce K. Chapman; "Let's End the Draft Mess"-by Colonel George Walton; and "How To End the Draft: The Case for an All-Volunteer Army"-written by five Republican members of the U.S. House in 1967.

Army ethnic bias charged

By Annie Pong

Overt discrimination faces draft-age minority men in this country. After they are drafted it becomes worse.

This is what several youth of various races claim. A multitude of problems—from ignorance of the draft laws to basic language problems—are encountered.

Chinese, Japanese, Chicanos and Blacks, have many problems which all seem to be centered on the fact they are non-white.

Gordon Chang, a draft counselor in Chinatown said new immigrants over 18 have six months in which to register. For those who enter the country with little knowledge of English, that is inadequate time to lean about pertinent draft laws which affect them.

"It is difficult for them to get C.O. (conscientious objector) status because they don't know how to prepare their cases for the draft boards.

"For those who could possibly be rejected for medical reasons, they do not have supporting letters from a doctor to verify their claim," said Chang.

According to Chang, immigrants don't even know about draft counseling.

"A lot of Chinese parents do not want any trouble from immigration authorities so they exert pressure on their sons to enter military services without objections," Chang said.

"The draft boards are set up in such a way that the Chinese are at a disadvantage.

"The board in Nob Hill includes Chinatown and the rich Nob Hill areas. So, whenever they need any men, it is always the Chinese from Chinatown who get drafted and not the rich from Nob Hill," Chang said.

There were further claims of discrimination after induction.

Gay Ono, a Japanese American veteran, said Orientals were branded by their fellow G.I. as "gooks."

"In basic training Orientals were pointed out as being what Viet Congs look like.

"Then they had to play the enemy in simulated Viet Cong villages for infantry training," Ono said.

Ono was stationed in Korea. "They thought I was a Korean and gave me a lot of static. They called me a Zip."

Ono said some of his Japanese friends who were stationed overseas had their girlfriends and sisters called prostitutes.

The Chinese draft counselor, Chang, said the military did not trust Orientals in the front lines because they might sympathize with their Asian brothers, the Viet Congs.

"So most Chinese end up being cooks in Vietnam," Chang said.

The blacks believe discrimination in Vietnam is an outgrowth of the situation in the American society.

A black veteran who did not want to be identified said, "In Vietnam, the majority of the blacks are put on the front lines, and they will not be relieved unless they are seriously wounded or killed."

This former G.I. served in Vietnam from 1967-68. He recalled with bitterness that he lost a safe dispensary job to a white man for no apparent reason and soon found himself in the combat zone.

He said discrimination existed in a much greater intensity in Vietnam. "Being several thousand miles away, it is hard for any civil rights legislation to be effective.

"I was more aware of my color when I was in the army than anywhere else. It was so bad I try to erase everything that happened there from my mind.

"I fought a war and risked my life for people who have nothing to do with me. When I came home I was still being called a nigger," he said.

Edward Medina, a Chicano veteran, said there was discrimination in promotion and combat duties.

"When it comes to promotions and decorations, it is always the white guys who get them.

"When it comes to combat duties and dirty work, it is the minority's priority," Medina said.

Medina taught in a flight school that only whites attended.

"Most Chicanos drafted are given combat duties; that is why our casualty rate is so high," he said.

'Most Chinese end up as cooks'

Where it all begins

A day at the draft center

By Roger Burr

The red and white chartered bus rolls up to the Oakland Draft Induction Center at 7 o'clock Saturday morning. The potential draftees, all between the ages of 19 and 26 years, clamber down the stairs and file through the doors of the bus and stand silently before the grey, concrete block building that is the Oakland Draft Induction Center.

In front of the induction center a young girl, dressed in blue jeans and a sweat shirt meets them.

"You don't have to go in yet," she says to each man. "The law says you don't have to enter the building for an hour. If you need draft counseling, you can get it free."

"See, just up the block, see the blue sign?"

Morning Fog

Some of the potential draftees look up the block, squinting through the morning fog. Indeed, there is a blue sign up the block. "Draft Counseling," it proclaims in large orange letters.

Many of the men smile, and flash a letter in the girls face.

"Everybody seems to have a letter," sighs the girl.

Many of the men do have a letter, a letter from a doctor or psychiatrist, describing an illness, real or imaginary, or a letter from a relative.

"Everybody seems to have a letter," sighs the girl again, "and they hope it will get them out of the draft."

They all have one letter in common, "You are hereby directed to report to your local induction center . . ." it begins. It came as a surprise to some, to others, it was expected. Almost all were unwelcome.

Some of the men, afraid they will be forced to spend the night in one of the run down hotels near the induction center if the army doctors exercise their authority to hold them for three days, carry bags of belongings, just the necessities—clean underwear, a tooth brush, soap —these are inspected by the guard just inside the double glass doors.

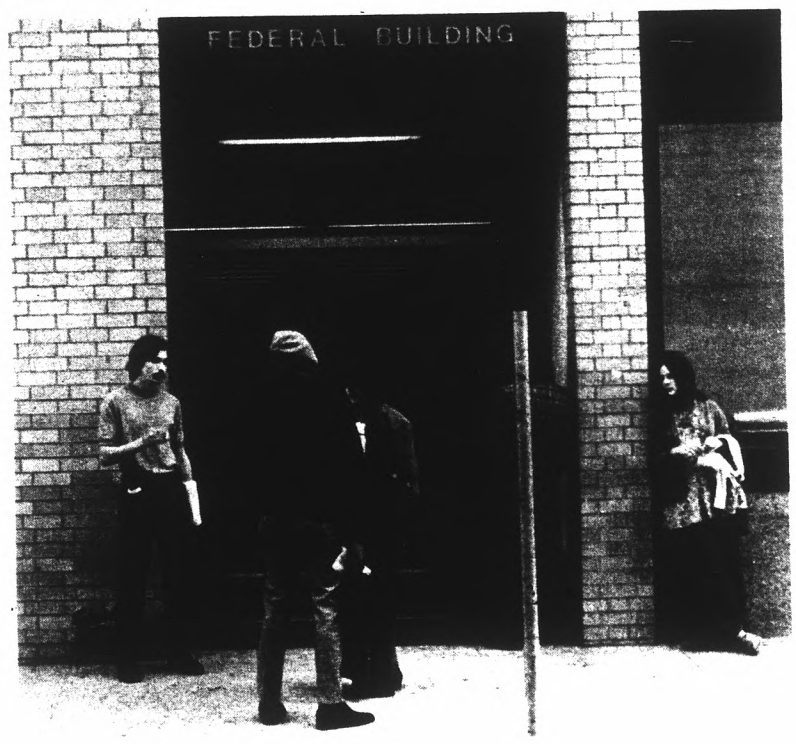
He fumbles through each man's belongings, his mind is not on his work, there is a far away look in his eyes.

There is a scraping of chairs being pushed back, and feet shuffling on the tile floor as each man's name is called.

As he comes forward, each man receives a sheaf of papers.

"Follow the green line, up the stairs," says the man as each man passes.

So starts eight hours of following colored lines; being pushed, pulled, and tested; physical and mental tests.



Draft counsel workers offer help to potential draftees before they enter the big, brick Oakland Induction Center building.

"OK, down the hall," he says as each man pauses.

Down the hall, the men take seats in a large room.

A tall, thin man with a small, thin moustache, dressed in Army khaki, approached them.

He rattles off directions, what to do, where to go, how to make the physical examination progress rapidly, he thinks he covers it all, he has said it so many times he knows it by heart. The men, their heads down, hardly hear what he says.

"How many men go through the pre-induction physical each week?" this reporter asked the bleached blond with the black horn rimmed glasses seated at the desk at the San Francisco Draft Board at 100 McAllister Street.

She peered over her glasses and looked this reporter up and down suspiciously.

"I don't really know," she said, "we don't have that information here."

"Where could I obtain it?"

"I don't know, unless it would be the Oakland Draft Induction Center."

"How many men go through the pre-induction physical each week?" this reporter asked the tall, thin man with the small, thin moustache at the Oakland Draft Induction Center.

"I don't know" he said, "and I don't know where you could obtain it."

Classifications

"Can you tell me what percentage of men are classified I-A, IV-F, and other classifications?" this reporter asked.

The man looked at the reams of printed material that surrounded him in the little room at the induction center.

"No," he answered," we send all results of the preinduction physical to Washington, we don't keep records of classification."

"All I know is 50-65 percent of those ordered to appear don't show up for the pre-induction physical, or refuse induction."

"Who investigates or captures those who refuse induction?" this reporter asked.

The tall, thin man with the small, thin moustache didn't know this either, and it was clear that he would say no more.

Counseling Office

The blue sign with the orange lettering up the block could be seen as this reporter left the Oakland Draft Induction Center.

The Oakland Draft Counseling office is housed in an old store. Anti-war and anti-draft literature plasters the windows.

Inside, anti-draft literature, broken only by government releases that the counselors think may help the draft resister, papers the wall. A coffee pot percolates on a table by a window.

"We survive only by your

Continued on page 12.

Viet war -- a history

'And the tragedy continues...'

By Mike Kecskes

Vietnam is a tragic land. In the last 2,000 years, the Mongols, the Chinese, the Siamese, the French, the Japanese—and now the Americans—have invaded it.

Soon after the French were ousted from Vietnam following their disastrous defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, America became more and more involved in Vietnam.

Current events cannot be properly understood without some background.

France conquered Vietnam in 1862. French occupation lasted almost 100 years. France was then, as it is now, a white, Western, capitalist, Christian power. America is a white, western capitalist, Christian power. To many Vietnamese, the two are indistinguishable.

Until the 1920s, the Vietnamese carried on a fierce underground struggle for independence from France. Ho Chi Minh, an exiled Communist from Annam, became the main rallying agent for all segments of the underground when the Japanese overran Indochina in World War II.

Both the United States and Nationalist China openly recognized Ho Chi Minh as leader of the free-Indochina movement during the Second World War. America supplied Ho's troops, the Vietminh, with advisors, guns, and ammunition.

Since the United States was a member of the Atlantic Charter, and repeatedly spoke out against colonialism, the Vietminh and all Vietnamese expected U.S. support for their claim to independence from France at the end of the war.

In the closing years of the war, alarmed by the swelling independence movement, Japan set up a puppet Vietnamese government under Bao Dai, Emperor of Annam (central Vietnam).

At the end of the Second World War, the Potsdam Agreement allowed Chinese Nationalist troops to disarm and intern the defeated Japanese north of the 16th parallel. British troops were to do the same in the South.

Speaking from Hanoi on Sept. 2, 1945, Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the independence of all Vietnam. The Japanese puppet Bao Dai resigned and served as an advisor to the new government.

British occupation forces, together with Japanese rearmed by the British, threw representatives of the newly proclaimed independent Vietnam government out of Saigon. The British soon rearmed about 5,000 French prisoners of war in Saigon.

These French troops and the rearmed Japanese accomplished a coup d'etat on Sept. 23, 1945. All of what is now South Vietnam came under the colonial rule of Paris once more.

General Douglas A. MacArthur is reported to have said at the time: "If there is anything that makes my blood boil, it is to see our Allies in Indochina and Java deploying Japanese troops to reconquer the little people we promised to liberate. It is the most ignoble kind of betrayal."

The colonial war between the re-installed French and the Vietminh under Ho Chi Minh continued for eight more years.

Eventually the Vietminh came to control most of Vietnam. During these eight years, American involvement was limited to economic and military aid to the French.

President Eisenhower continued U.S. commitment ot aid the French. By 1954, American aid totaled over $1 billion. When French colonial rule collapsed in 1954, America was underwriting a great proportion of the cost of their war.

France appealed to the U.S. for massive military intervention to avert disaster, but Eisenhower declined. He declared at the time that he could not "conceive of a greater tragedy for America than to get involved now in an all-out war in Indochina."

Dien Bien Phu fell on May 7, 1954. In the same month, the Geneva Conference was convened by the great powers to discuss the fate of Indochina, together with other issues.

At Geneva, Ho Chi Minh agreed to pull his forces out of South Vietnam, mostly under Vietminh control at the time, and remain above the 17th parallel. Ho's control over what is now North Vietnam was recognized and provisions were made for nationwide elections by July, 1956 to unify both Vietnams.

Neither the U.S. nor the French-installed government of Bao Dai in South Vietnam signed the Geneva agreements. Ironically, it wasn't Communist North Vietnam, but France that profited most from the Geneva accords. Vietnam no longer drained French resources and manpower, yet its commercial interests in the South remained intact. Frenchmen reaped great profits from American economic and military aid all along, and continue to profit today.

At Geneva, Bao Dai asked Ngo Dinh Diem to become premier of South Vietnam. Diem, a strong nationalist, anti-French and anti-Communist, accepted. South Vietnam was in chaos, its people battered and disillusioned by decades of war.

A million refugees, mostly Catholic, small landowners, peasants and artisans who fled from Communist rule in the North, added to problems in the South. Diem hung on.

In the North, Ho Chi Minh started a ruthless consolidation of power. Those who opposed his rule—between 50,000 and 100,000 people—were slaughtered. Small landowners, some with only an acre or two of land, were treated as mandarins, and were executed by lynch mobs and firing squads. Between 1954-56 terror reigned in North Vietnam.

In the South, Diem established a government independent of both France and the Communists. President Eisenhower continued aid to South Vietnam with the understanding that Diem's government would undertake "needed reforms" and be "responsive to the nationalistic aspirations of its people."

The elections slated for 1956 by the Geneva agreement were torpedoed by Diem. In retaliation, Ho Chi Minh stepped up infiltration from the North, and increased guerilla warfare against the South.

In the face of this threat, Diem suppressed all political opposition in South Vietnam. His reliance on and patronage of Catholics caused deep resentment among the Buddhist majority. His fall was only a matter of time.

As long as Eisenhower was president, American policy forbade unilateral use of U.S. land armies in Asia. Our aid to Vietnam was limited to money, supplies and arms—no soldiers. That policy changed under President Kennedy.

Following three years of terror and assassination, the National Liberation Front—the political arm of the Viet Cong—opted for open, armed warfare against the Diem regime. To save Diem from collapse, American forces accompanied materiel to South Vietnam. In 1961 we had 3,164 men there. In 1962, 9,865; in 1963, 16,500.

Although the situation was deteriorating by the day, highly optimistic reports came to the American public.

On Nov. 1, 1963, Gen. Paul Harkins, the American commander in Vietnam, wrote: "Victory in the sense it would apply to this kind of war is just months away and the reduction of American advisors can begin any time now."

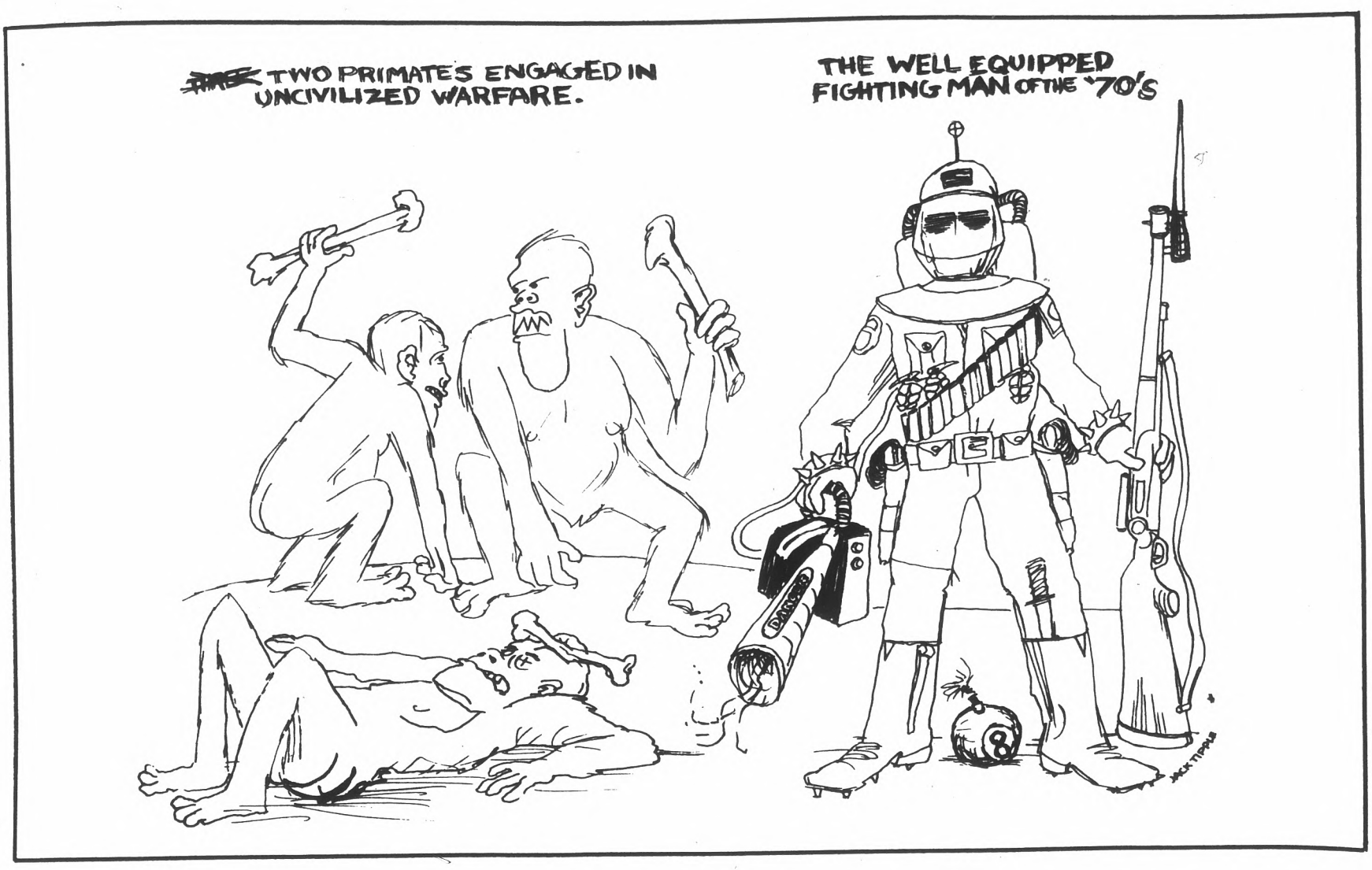
That same day a military junta led by Gen. Duong Van Minh overthrew the Diem government and seized Saigon. On Nov. 2, Diem and his brother Nhu were executed. South Vietnam plunged into chaos once more.

Anxious to continue where John Kennedy left off in domestic as well as foreign affairs, President Johnson fully supported the new junta in South Vietnam.

American troop involvement skyrocketed. By 1965 we had 181,000 men in Vietnam. In 1966, 389,000; in 1967, 430,000; in '68, 550,000. Predictably, American casualties soared and now total over 55,000. The war in Vietnam became America's war.

Although the Nixon administration has reduced troop strength in the past two years, the conflict remains largely an American war waged against an Asian people.

And so the thunder of guns goes on uninterrupted. The tragedy of Vietnam continues.



47% say 'get out now!'

A Phoenix poll

The general feeling on the SF State campus is that the United States should get out of Vietnam now. A Phoenix poll of 176 students was taken to determine a general trend among students as to the best course to take in getting out.

Students were polled in various sections on campus, and very few refused to take part in the poll. In fact, most students were anxious to let their feelings on troop withdrawal be known. Some students felt a few of the questions were biased, especially with one dealing with whether a person felt himself a traitor or not for wanting U.S. troop withdrawal from South Vietnam. This question brought an overwhelming acclamation of loyalty by the students even though they were against the war.

The majority of students that participated in the poll were between the ages of 18 and 22, and most of them were juniors and seniors. There were slightly more males than females answering these questions. Twenty veterans were asked and they responded with a variety of views.

Most people (47%) were for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam, and most people have attended protest marches (62%) and written a letter to their congressman or the President (42%).

Other highlights of the poll were:

—Most of the students asked, thought anti-war protests on college campuses are not a means to ending the war.

—People have done numerous things to help end the war besides the ones listed in the poll. They have worked for peace candidates, gone to jail, turned in their draft cards, and just simply talked to people.

—Only one person noted he agreed with Nixon's Vietnamization policy.

I. WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST COURSE TO FOLLOW TO GET US OUT OF VIETNAM?

A. 47%—IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL WITH NO CORRESPONDING PLEDGES BY THE VIETCONG OR NORTH VIETNAMESE
B. 17%—WITHDRAWAL FROM S. VIETNAM AS SOON AS THE VIET CONG AND NORTH VIETNAMESE GUARANTEE THE SAFETY OF U. S. TROOPS
C. 21%—WITHDRAWAL FROM S. VIETNAM AT A SPECIFIED DATE, SUCH AS THE ONE SUGGESTED BY SEN. MCGOVERN AND OTHERS (DEC. 31, 1971)
D. 2%—TOTAL VICTORY
E. 13%—OTHER

II. WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO HELP END THE WAR?

A. 42%—WRITTEN TO CONGRESS/PRESIDENT
B. 18%—RESISTED THE DRAFT
C. 4%—WITHHELD PAYING INCOME TAX
D. 22%—CIRCULATED PETITIONS
E. 62%—ATTENDED PROTEST MARCHES
F. 11%—OTHER

III. DO YOU THINK ANTI—WAR PROTESTS ON CAMPUS ARE A MEANS TO ENDING THE WAR?

A. 34%—YES
B. 45%—NO
C. 19%—DON'T KNOW

IV. DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF DISLOYAL (OR A TRAITOR) FOR WANTING TO GET THE TROOPS OUT OF VIETNAM?

A. 2%—YES
B. 95%—NO
C. 3% DON'T KNOW

Compiled by David Simon

When 50,000 said 'no'

By Art Beeghly

"History is only a record of crimes and misfortunes," Voltaire said. Vietnam's past seems almost as sorry as its present, but many events have been forgotten.

Phoenix invites you to take this Vietnam quiz, to find out what you do or do not know.

• •

1) The French were the first Europeans to colonize Vietnam. True or false?

False. In 1535, Portuguese traders, headed by Antonio da Faria, arrived at Da Nang Bay. For 100 years, they established trade—their biggest market was weaponry. The biggest buyer was a ruling family, the Nguyen, which was warring with another family, the Trinh. After the two parties made peace in 1673, the gun trade subsided and the Portuguese (soon followed by the Dutch, English and French) all left.

2) What is Ghao Chi?

It was the name of China's southernmost province, extending from the Red River Valley in North Vietnam to the city of Hue in the south. From 202 B.C. until the year 946, China ruled it. Then China was expelled by force and Vietnam remained independent—excluding a 20 year Chinese reoccupation early in the 1400s—for the next 900 years.

3) What Paris peace talks took place in 1946?

In March of that year, Ho Chi Minh received French recognition of North Vietnam as a "free state." But the French were displeased over Ho's attempt to establish a single government over all of Vietnam and landed troops in the north. In May, Ho went to Paris. Talks continued until June when a separate republic in the south was established with the support of separatist French elements.

Ho signed an agreement in September with the French, but it had little effect. Fighting began in November; the French bombing of Haiphong reportedly killed 6,000 Vietnamese.

4) Was Ho Chi Minh always popular in the North?

Some 50,000 peasants would say "no." That many were killed in 1956 when they protested Ho's agrarian reform program.

5) "They call upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do. They ask us to take reckless action that might risk the lives of millions . . . and threatens the peace of the entire world."

Who said that?

President Lyndon Johnson, on August 12, 1964—less than a week after the Gulf of Tonkin resolution had been passed.

6) Did President Eisenhower say in a book of his that Ho Chin Minh would have easily won the cancelled 1956 election there?

Sort of. But his statement, in "Mandate for Change" goes, in part:

". . . Had elections been held as of the time of the fighting, possibly 80 percent of the populace would have voted for the Communist Ho Chi Minh as their leader rather than Chief of State Bao Dai."

The "time of the fighting" was in 1954 or earlier, not 1956. And Ho's theoretical opponent, Bao Dai, was generally regarded as a French stooge. Bao Dai's successor, Ngo Dinh Diam, was more "independent," but equally unpopular.

7) What happened on October 15, 1969?

One million persons in the U.S. asked for a "Moratorium" on the war.

8) How to stop the war?

That is the question.

Draft center's daily routine

Continued from page 9.

donations," reads a card by a coffee can, containing a few nickels and dimes.

A long haired man sits on a couch near the door. His friends sit on chairs listening as he talks to a draft counselor, draft-age himself, who faces him.

Psychiatrist

The counselor is acting as the psychiatrist the man on the couch will be interviewed by when he is ordered to be inducted.

"Why don't you think you are mentally fit to serve in the armed forces?" the counselor asks. "You are getting Bs in school."

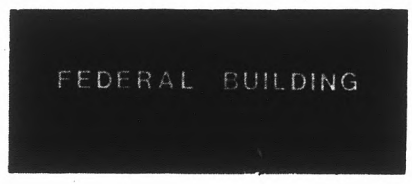
The man on the couch ponders the question.

"I'm afraid I'll be sent to Vietnam," he begins, "and in Vietnam I would have to deal directly with life and death.

"I don't want to kill," continues the man on the couch," war makes a person personally fucked."

The draft counselor is twirling his blond moustache as he listens intently to the man on the couch.

"Would you serve if you were not sent to a war zone?"



he asks.

No, the man on the couch will have nothing to do with the armed forces. He feels that the military just perpetuates war.

The young potential draftee rises and prepares to leave.

"Where do these draft resisters go," this reporter asks a counselor, a girl. "Do they go to Canada, or do most of them stay in the States?"

The girl removes her coat, although it is not warm in the building, before she answers.

"We don't know. You would have to contact the Canadian immigration authorities, but even they would not have an accurate figure; many resisters go to Canada, claiming to be on vacation, and just never return to the States.

"Most draft resisters who stay in The States are picked up by the local police, and their cases tried in local courts. The FBI rarely investigates draft resisters."

She offered this reporter any of the government leaflets, sorted and pigeon holed in an old shelf. Taking what he wished and leaving a quarter in the coffee can, this reporter left the Draft Counseling office, and entered into the bright sunlight of an afternoon in Oakland.